PROMOTIONS ARE TO BE MADE SOLELY FOR MERIT AND FAITHFUL SERVICE.

PRESIDENT LA GRANGE TELLS OF THE WORK DONE TO RID THE FORCE OF DEMORAL-

Reform has been the order of the day in the Fire Department since Fire Commissioners Oscar H. La Grange, James R. Sheffield and Austin E. Ford have been in control at the headquarters in East Sixty-seventh-st. They found the Department in count of the fact that Tammany Commissioners had been promoting relatives and political favorites to high positions in the Department, filling vacancies in the bureaus and repair shops by the appointment of incompetent men who were Tammany workers, and giving every fireman in the service to understand that Tammany "pull" was worth more than heroic conduct, long service or faithful performance of duty. As a natural result of such Tammany misrule in the Department, many of the firemen spent too much time in liqnor stores looking for political influence of the Tammany sort. Some of them became drunkards



been able to meet the judgments against them. Fighting and insubordination in the enginehouses became so common as to cause remark.

degrade or to drive from the Department any of the men who were promoted for political reasons, but they have declared that every officer of the service. A reporter of The Tribune who went to Fire Headquarters yesterday found President La Grange hard at work in his office, and heard him been summoned to explain why he had failed to pay a just debt. The fireman hung his head, and acknowledged that he had done wrong. He promised to pay the debt. Then General La Grange spoke encouragingly to the man

KINDLY ADVICE TO A FIREMAN.

"You ought to be a good fireman." he said, kind-"You are young, and you look like an athlete I believe that you would show yourself to be a brave man in a place of danger. You get a good salary and you are unmarried. There is no rea son why you should disgrace your uniform by running into debt. Get out of debt as soon as you can. Get into a position where you can hold up your head and be a good fireman."

There were tears in the eyes of the fireman as he thanked the president and withdrew. Taking advantage of a pause in General La Grange's work, the reporter asked him if such scenes were common, and he replied:

"The Commissioners have been greatly harassed by claims for small bills against a small number of firemen, who appear to have taken advantage of their uniform to obtain credit, and then refuse payment for necessaries to citizens who have trusted them, and who pay taxes out of which the firemen's compensation is received. It is believed by the Commissioners that with proper effort such a spirit can be infused into the corps that no claim against any fireman will be presented to the Board because of non-payment of such claims, and that the few men in the force who show an inclination to dishonesty will be prevented from reflecting upon the character of the entire force, the members of which are probably more scrupulous in the payment of their debts than any other similar number of good citi-

"What was the first reform work of the present

Fire Board?" the reporter asked. REMOVALS OF INCOMPETENT MEN.

"The first work," General La Grange replied, "was to discharge about twenty-five men from the repair shops who were carried as skilled laborers of various trades, but who had never learned any trade, and were a hindrance rather than a help to the work of the shops. These men were replaced by skilled mechanics, carefully examined by the Commissioners as to their qualifications, and selected from 300 applicants. The result has been to nearly double the amount of work done in the repair shops over that done previous to the change."

"Were not the next changes made in the Bu-

reau of Combustibles?" Yes. The Commissioners removed the inspector of combustibles and a number of surveyors who worked under him upon evidence that some of those surveyors, for a number of years, had been in the habit of collecting, in addition to the fee paid to the city for the privilege of selling fireworks and for blasting permits, sums varying from \$5 to \$40 from each vender or man holding a permit to blast. It was believed that this blackmailing, which had been carried on so long and had become a system, could only be broken up by dismissing the force in the bureau, with one or two exceptions, although no charge of blackmailing was brought against several of the men who were relieved. One of these Surveyors is now under bail, and a warrant is out for the arrest of a second, and the probability is that other arrests will be made. It is believed that the Bureau of Combustibles is now conducted with absolute honesty, and the increased income gives evidence that it is efficiently administered."

"What was the next matter of importance that claimed the attention of the Commissioners?"

THE LEGISLATIVE SCANDAL.

"it was the fact that officers of the Fire Department had been in the habit of going to the Legislature to make representations intended to prevent the passage of a law continuing the payment of the 2 per cent tax upon foreign insurance corporations doing business in New-York to the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund after January 17, 1897. This fund, amounting now to about \$120,000 a year, is claimed by the regular nen to belong properly to their pension fund upon the expiration of the statute granting it antil the period named to the fund of the exempt men. The neglect of the Commissioners to take arge of this matter before the Legislature led to the formation of an officers' association, with some evolent features, but with the ostensible purduring which this fund should be paid to the stock of the New-York office, at No. 90 Chambers-stempts. Complaints were made by legislators at these fire-house lawyers soliciting their inof preventing an extension of the period

FIRE DEPARTMENT REFORM, | fluence and representing the number of votes that they and their allied associations could con-trol in the several districts. These delegations from the officers' society took occasion during the last session of the Legislature to make representations and use influence with the member of the Legislature for an increase of pay of the officers of the Department, who are now the best paid officers in any fire department in the world. Upon being advised of this movement, Chief Bonner, with his usual sagacity, withdrew from

> the Officers' Association "The attempt to fasten the amendment increas ing the officers' pay upon the bill which increased the pay of the firemen, to equalize it with the pay of policemen, led to much hard feeling on the part of the men toward the officers, to mutual recriminations, and to the scandal which grew out of the Legislative inquiry on that subject. On one occasion, when the Commissioners had sent the attorney of the Department to Albany to oppose the amendment increasing the officers' pay before the committee having that amendment in charge, officers who were ostensibly there to prevent legislation on the 2 per cent fund appeared before the committee and took ground in favor of the officers' amendment, and in direct opposition to the attorney representing the Board of Fire Com The present Commissioners felt it their duty to prevent, if possible, such scandals in the future by undertaking to make all necessary representations to the Legislature in regard to the 2 per cent fund, and further adopted a resolution on that subject."

General La Grange asked Colonel Jussen, the secretary of the Fire Board, to get a copy of the resolution, which is as follows:

Whereas, It is the duty and right of this Board to take cognizance of and be fully informed on all matters affecting the interests, good name, discipline and organization of this Department;
Resolved, That no uniformed officer or fireman of any grade, or ununiformed employe of this Department, will hereafter seek to promote or in any manner to interfere with any bill or measure affecting this Department which may be before any legislative or municipal body, without having first submitted his proposed action to this Board and received notice of its approval or disapproval.

CHANGES IN THE FIRE MADEMAL'S RIBEAU

CHANGES IN THE FIRE MARSHAL'S BUREAU.

to the change in the Department of the Fire Marshal, the facts are before the public. The Board intends, as soon as the new Marshal shall submit his plan, to make a complete and thorough reorganization of that bureau, with the hope that while individual cases of incendiary fires cannot be prevented, organized bands of incendiaries will the city of New-York."

"Have changes in the clerical force of the De partment been made?"

"A number of useless positions have been abolished, and the work consolidated under more efficient employes, and, if permitted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Civil Serefficient employes, and, if permitted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Civil Service Commission, it is the purpose of the Board to continue this work, believing that a considerable sum now paid in wages may be saved to the city by abolishing useless positions and placing more efficient men to do the work of the Department." "Have the present Fire Commissioners been harmonious in their work thus far?"

"On all important matters the present Commissioners have voted together, and there has been no lack of harmony in their action or their efforts to make necessary reforms."

"Is political pull now recognized in the Fire Department?"

NO POLITICAL PULL IS RECOGNIZED. "It is the purpose of the Fire Board to discountenance all combinations of firemen for political purposes of any kind whatever, leaving each individual in the force entirely free to act upon his own convictions as a citizen, and it is believed that by relieving them of the duty which they thought fell upon them to look after this 2 per cent fund all attempts at undue political influence by combination on the part of the firemen can be overcome. The Board, in selecting firemen, looks only to the mental, moral and physical fitness of the appliant and requestion, or relities is raised re-

mental, moral and physical fitness of the appli-cant, and no question of politics is raised re-garding any one seeking admission to the uni-formed force. "Promotions are made wholly upon the rec-ord and merit of the applicant, and no Com-missioner inquires or knows the politics of any applicant for promotion. He gains promotion by his record and his fitness to do efficient by his record and his fitness to do efficient service in the Department. So, in the repair shops, there is no question of politics whatever. shops, there is no question of politics whatever. The only question is the fitness and capacity of the man to earn the wages paid to him by the city. In the clerical force and the bureaus, certainly two appointments of Democrats have been recently made to important positions, the applicants having been chosen solely for their fitness and qualifications for the positions named. It is the purpose of the present Board to eliminate entirely during their administration the influence of 'pulls' and politics in the selection of firemen, and the selection and promotion of officers of the Department. They have no hope of being able to right wrongs which have already been done, and in these respects they will make no such attempt, for fear of failing into the same error in the opposite direction."

ILL-FRELING CAUSED DEMORALIZATION. "Has there been much demoralization in the

Department?

There was considerable demoralization in the uniformed force, growing out of the illfeeling aroused among the firemen by the attempt to fasten the amendment increasing the officers' pay upon the firemen's bill after it passed the House and was before the Senate, but that has gradually disappeared, and the evil effects of that unfortunate attempt, it is hoped, will soon be forgotten by both the officers and the men. The restoration of cordial relations between the men and the officers is evidenced by the diminishing number of trials of firemen for petty offences. The Commissioners believe that a good captain and a good lieutenant ought to be able to control ten men, and to so influence them as not to find it necessary, except upon extreme occasions, to bring them before the Board for trial for infractions of the regulations or for conduct unbecoming firemen." feeling aroused among the firemen by the at-

THE BEST DEPARTMENT IN AMERICA.

"What can you say of the firemen as a body?" "The force generally is made of men admirably qualified for the performance of their duties Among our \$17 firemen and engineers, there are probably not more than 40 who are not credit to the force; and of the 202 officers, 90 per cent are excellent men; and it is safe to say that their superiors, for a Fire Department, cannot be cent are excellent means their cannot be found in any city in America. The evil influence of the few unworthy men and officers has an unfavorable effect on the entire force, and greatly tends to lower it in public estimation. It is the purpose of the Commissioners to bring such pressure upon the undesirable element as will effect a decided change, or, when necessary, upon proper occasion, to relieve the force of these unworthy members and fill their places with fit material. "Do the officers of the Department appear to be willing and ready to aid in reform work?"

"The great body of officers are exceedingly anxious, by their example and their influence, to raise the morale of the force to the highest possible point; and in everything tending in this direction the Commissioners have the hearty co-operation.

the Commissioners have the hearty co-operation of nearly all the officers of the uniformed force. In the work of fighting fires, it is believed, upon inquiry and information, that the department of New-York has no superior in this country."

CIVIL SERVICE AN AID. "Is the Civil Service a help or a hindrance to the Fire Commissioners in the work of reforming the

"The Civil Service rules affect the service of the Department favorably, by bringing in a better class of men than would be employed if it were not for the examinations. The Department has its own examinations in addition to those of the Civil Service Board, so that the men are very carefully selected before they are put on the force. Incompetent men cannot be forced into the De-Its own examinations in addition to those of the Civil Service Board, so that the men are very carefully selected before they are put on the force. Incompetent men cannot be forced into the Department by political or any other influence. The examiners have the right to reject any unfit or unworthy person."

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES

Judge O'Brien, of the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed Rollin M. Morgan ancillary receiver of the property in this State of the Eastern Rubber Manufacturing Company of Trenton, N. J., on the application of Edward H. Alcott, a creditor. The

\$259,061, and nominal assets \$382,942, but the actual

assets will show a large depreciation.

Frederic M. Hall, wholesale liquor-dealer, at No. 3) Front-st., made an assignment yesterday to Frederick Jacobi. Mr. Hall's trade, it is said, was

Frederick Jacobi. Mr. Hall's trade, it is said, was chiefly with jobbers and druggists in New-England, Attorneys for the assignee said that the failure was caused by bad collections.

The schedules of Amos M. Lyon, importer of toys and fireworks, at No. 20 Park Place, show liabilities \$82,229, nominal assets \$52,369, actual assets \$37,378. Deputy-Sheriff Whoriskey vesterday took charge of the places of business of Nathan Michaels at No. 1,149 Broadway and No. 17 Park Row, on three executions aggregating \$15,247. The Broadway place is called the Oriental Cigar Store and Care.

ANOTHER DR. DRURY CASE.

A BROOKLYN DRUG CLERK BOUND, BEATEN, CHLOROFORMED AND ROBBED.

TWO EARLY MORNING CALLERS AT J. F. WIN DOLPH'S DRUG STORE BEAT HERBERT M'CONNELL INTO INSENSIBILITY, TAKE

ALL THE MONEY THEY CAN

FIND AND ESCAPE. The Brooklyn police have another Drury case, and If the victim tells the truth the perpetrators are the same men who lured the physician to No. 67

The alleged robbery took place early yesterday morning in the drug store of J. Fred Windolph, at No. 564 State-st., corner of Flatbush-ave. Herbert McConnell, nineteen years old, is the regular night

clerk, and sleeps in the rear of the store. He says that about 3 o'clock yesterday morning he was awakened by the electric call bell, and on going to the door found a tall man with a dark mustache who said he had been attacked with colic, and wanted brandy and paregoric. McConnell prepared the dose and handed it to the caller.

"Can you change a five-dollar bill?" asked the man, handing him the money.
"I guess so," said McConnell, and turned to the

cash-drawer. Just then another man entered the "Jack," said he hurriedly to the alleged colic vic-

tim, "that place is not open."
"Never mind," was the answer, "this place is,"
and then, suddenly turning to the clerk, said:
"That was a twenty-dollar bill I gave you."

McConnell was surprised at this, and stepped back to look over the bills in the cash-drawer. He was about to expostulate with the tall man, when he looked up and found the muzzle of a revolver in his He ducked behind the counter, he says, and, picking up an icepick used in connection with the soda-water fountain, hurled it at the tall man holding the revolver. That was the last he could re-The men jumped on him, he said, and hammered him into insensibility, the tailer man using the butt of his revolver. When he regained consciousness he was lying on the floor back of the prescription counter, bound hand and foot, and with cloth over his face that was foul with chlore

Feeling a burning thirst he went to the sink, where a pitcher usually catches the drippings from th faucet, and drank from the top of the pitcher. All this time he was trying to wrench his hands loose, but could not, and immediately after drinking he fell again into unconsciousness.

At 7:30 o'clock the iceman rang the store bell and waited for admittance as usual. There was no response, and he rang again and again. He was turn away when se heard a faint call for m McConnell. The iceman, knowing where Windolph, the proprietor, lives, ran around into Pacific-st. and told him that something was the matter with McConnell, as he cculdn't get into the store, but could see the clerk's feet from the outside, and that McConnell must be on the floor of the store. Mr. Windolph hurried to the store and found it locked. Using his duplicate key he was soon inside and found things in a disordered condition. Hurrying around to the back of the prescription counter he found McConnell unconscious on the floor and bound hand and foot. He cut the cords and worked over him until he was partially restored to consciousness.

McConnell's nose was cut and his eyes and forehead were black and blue where he had been hit with a blunt instrument. He was too much dazed to tell a connected story at once of the assault and robbery, but Mr. Windolph learned it all in a short time. into Pacific-st, and told him that something was the

robbery, but all, windows, time.

All the surroundings in the store tended to corroborate McConneil's story. The leepick was found on the floor and there was a place against the shelves where it had struck and broken a bottle. On the counter was an open chloroform bottle and McConnell's handkerchief still had the odor of the drug. McConnell's front door key was found outside the store under the window, where it had apparently been tossed by the robbers as they were leaving the place.

A physician and the police were sent for. The the place.

Usician and the police were sent for. The said McConneil would be all right in.

tor said McConnell would be all right in a few its, save for the painful bruses. He is a stocky, l-built young fellow and says that save for a w at the beginning of the combat that laid him he would have made it interesting for his illants.

out, he would have made it interesting to assailants. The cash drawer was empty, as was also a cigarbox which contained \$101 the night before. The cigar-box was always kept in the cash drawer and usually held small change. Interector Mackellar has put all of his available men on the case. McConnell went to Bath Reach to spend the day with friends. His story is believed by the police, and his reputation is good. Mr. Windolph says that he entered his employ only a few weeks 2g0, coming well recommended from another drug store in the city.

STARTED IN THE STORM.

THE ST. LOUIS WAS GREETED WITH PEALS OF THUNDER AS SHE LEFT HER PIER-

CROWDS SEE HER OFF. The big American Line steamship St. Louis looked like some huge live monster of the deep as she headed her nose for Europe yesterday amid a thunderous accompaniment of storm and tempest. She was hardly clear of her pier at 11 o'clock before the storm broke, and she disappeared down the river wrapped in sheets of rain that hid her entirely from view, save for the frequent flashes of lightning that showed friend to friend, and her last greetings were thunderous salvos of heaven's artillery, while

the steamship's hoarse whistle added to the racket. Seldom has such a crowd bid goodby to a vessel as that which crowded the American Line pier yes-terday. The winter rate on that line has just gone into effect, and the reduction was large enough to nduce many to wait for the St. Louis, which carried about three hundred cabin passengers. The crowds jammed both pler and vessel until the command "All ashore!" was given, and then all those who were left behind massed on the plerhead to wave farewells. When the storm broke there was a stampede for shelter, but many did not get away without a drenching, and even those on the St Louis, who by the lightning flashes could still be seen waving handkerchiefs, looked bedraggled. Numbers of flowers were sent to departing friends, and the saloon of the steamship resembled a flowergarden. Owing to the crush the ship did not get way until fifteen minutes after sailing time.

For the first time the St. Louis will go eastward over the northerly course, which is about ninety knots shorter than the southerly lane. She has not been drydocked since her launching, but on her arrival on the other side she will be overhauled and her bottom cleaned and painted. Owing, it is thought, to some trouble with the Southampton dock, the St. Louis may be docked at Tilbury. Prominent among the departing passengers were Commander R. B. Bradford and Lieutenant R. Mulligan, who, together with Commander Fernald who is now in Europe, have been appointed a comwho is now in Europe, have been appointed a commission to test the St. Louis's capacities as an auxiliary cruiser. As has already been published in The Tribune, the St. Louis, after being drydocked, will be taken by the Commission outside of Southampton and speeded for 100 knots. To become an auxiliary cruiser the liner will have to travel 20 knots an hour for four consecutive hours. It has been decided to enlarge the vessel's funnels, which it is thought will increase her speed, but this will probably be postponed until after the test.

The St. Louis presented a beautiful sight as she went down the harbor; by that time the sun had again burst forth, and her decks were crowded with men and women who were ready to wave a salute to everybody and everything in sight. The St. Louis carried 304 first-class, 105 second-class and 252 steerage passengers.

age passengers.

The Teutonic, of the White Star Line, and the Friesland, of the Red Star Line, also carried a large number of passengers.

SLEPT WHILE HIS WIFE WAS ROBBED.

Providence, Aug. 7.—Two masked burglars at an Warren, No. 23 Joslin-st., and at the point of revo vers ionowed Mrs. Warren about the house, foring her to give up her pocketbook containing money.
They stole her husband's watch from a bureau.
They told the woman that they would kill her if
she made any outcry. Her husband did not awake
until he was aroused. Meanwhile his wife had unlocked two doors to allow the burglars to depart.
Detective Cannon has arrested two men on suspicton, but it is believed that Mrs. Warren cannot
identify them.

BARNES'S SNAP PRIMARIES.

OFFENSIVE METHODS, OF A PETTY BOSS TO RETAIN POWER.

MR. PLATT'S ALBANY LIEUTENANT AS AN IMI

Albany, Aug. 7 .- Albany County, with its end-

less history of partisan and factional discords lessness and turbulence almost unique in the an of the State. Exposed necessarily to the State Government, political life here has had ar abnormal development on its purely mercenary side. The spirit of factionalism has been simi farly nurtured to an artificial intensity, and political activities of all sorts have been marked by a surprising degree of truculence and chicanery In party management, both Republican and Democratic, the use of violent and arbitrary methods has been the rule rather than the ex ception, and factional feuds, which virtually cur both organizations in two, have for years at a time banished even the semblance of party discipline or party harmony.

With the continued triumphs in State politics of the Hill-Murphy-Tammany machine, fraudulent election practices began to creep into vogue here to add to the general demoralization, until



in 1891 David B. Hill, the master corruptionist of the Democratic ring, abandoning his Elmira home and casting about for a new residence and a new field of local activity, could find no soil half so congenial or so well adapted as this to the revival of those peculiar political practices which he had long ago made infamous, even in Chemung. Mr. Hill's entry into the local political arena was quickly followed by the disruption and downfall of the offensive and arrogant Democratic machine, dominated by his old antagonist. Judge Herrick, and the disintegration of the once powerful Albany Democracy into two impotent, though hostile, minority factions.

TRICKERY THAT DISRUPTED THE PARTY.

Had similar divisions on the Republican side not existed for some years back, the similarly disruptive leadership of Mr. Platt, through his chosen lieutenant here, William Barnes, would have precipitated them with equal celerity. Under so preposterous a local manager, painfully incapable and zealously though unintelligently devoted to the methods and theories of the Hill-Platt school of politics, no genuinely united or effective Republican organization in this county has been possible. Up to date, indeed, there has been little to distinguish the methods and practices of the local Republican machine from those of the discredited Herrick Democracy, or the rival minority faction led by Senator Hill. Bluster, violence and trickery have been the earmarks of Mr. Barnes's policy, and it is not in the least surprising to find the most intelligent and progressive elements in the party now openly challenging a recent flagrant usurpation of party authority by Mr. Barnes, and indignantly repu diating the shabby piece of sharp practice by which, through "snap" caucuses held July 25, the local "boss" has forestalled all anti-machine opposition and elected an ostensibly "regular" Platt-Barnes delegation to the State convention which is to meet at Saratoga on Septem-

The "snap" primary elections of July 25, the validity of which is to be contested by the local anti-machine forces, were a piece of political trickery highly creditable to Mr. Barnes's genius, and throw a flood of light on the political ideals which he has steadily set before him. "I have no principles; I simply take orders," is said to be the motto which Mr. Barnes has chosen to illuminate his political progress, and the statesman, next to Mr. Platt, in whose footsteps he seeks to follow most closely is understood to be the senior United States Senator from New-York, the Napoleonic contriver and patentee of the illfated "Midwinter Convention" of February, 1892. THE REVOLT AGAINST PLATT'S AGENT.

Mr. Barnes has been for several years the rep resentative of this county and Congress district on the Republican State Committee, and has in all that time been accepted as the exclusive, authorized local agent of Mr. Platt's personal machine. This open delegation of authority and responsibil ity had naturally fortified Mr. Barnes in the opinion that his dictatorship in party affairs would not be seriously disputed within the lines of the Republican organization here. To his great surprise, last fall, when the primary elections for delegates to the State Convention were concluded, Mr. Barnes found himself threatened with deposition from leadership in this district through the loss of his place on the new State Committee Three of the four Assembly districts of the county had been carried by the element in the party opposed to Mr. Platt's methods and policy, and Barnes's overthrow at the State Convention seemed inevitable. Beaten at home, the youthful Committeeman turned to Mr. Platt for assistance and that veteran and not highly scrupulous cam paigner soon found a characteristic way out of the difficulty. By his instructions Mr. Barnes trumped up a ground of contest against the delegates chosen in one of the Assembly dietricts carried by the opposition, and sent a rival Barnes delegation to Saratoga. The Committee on Credentials, packed by Mr. Platt and his friends. then made short shrift of the legally elected delegates and seated the contestants. This arbitrary and offensive abuse of power enabled Mr. Barne to divide the county delegation of twenty-two with his opponents, and thus to prevent the choice of any Committeeman. The vacancy resulting was left to be filled by the committee itself, and Mr. Barnes was subsequently reinstalled as a sort of "hold-over." FOLLOW HILL'S FOOTSTEPS.

This year, to avoid similar perils to his own candidacy as well as to prevent the possible loss of a portion of the county's vote to Mr. Platt. Mr. Barnes and the "regular" leaders here re solved to follow Mr. Hill's temporarily successful but ultimately disastrous tactics of 1892 and catch the opposition napping. Suddenly, in the dead of summer, a preconcerted agitation was started. nominally in the interest of John Palmer's candidacy for renomination as Secretary of State, but really as a cloak to hide the motives of Barnes and his followers in precipitating a midsummer convention. A meeting was held, at which some speeches commending Mr. Palmer's candidacy were sprung upon a somewhat perplexed audience. Resolutions were also passed requesting

the Albany County delegation, when chosen, to FUNERAL OF E. K. WRIGHT. support Mr. Palmer at Saratoga. Two or three days later, the meaning of the Palmer agitation became apparent. The County Committee assembled, and at once resolved that in view of the extreme urgency of Mr. Palmer's canvass it would be desirable to aid him by choosing delegates who should declare their loyalty to him as soon as possible. Primaries were ordered to be held on the second day thereafter, July 25, at the very height of midsummer dulness and nearly a week in advance even of the meeting of the State Committee which was to call the corvention and apportion the representation unit by counties.

SNAP CAUCUSES SPRUNG.

The primary elections of 1894 had been held in and anti-Barnes elements in the organization This year the anti-machine Republicans were taken completely unawares and had but two days the caucuses. As a matter of course, they carried the day, and the Assembly district concentions, which have since met, completed the Barnes programme by choosing a solid Platt del-

gation to go to Saratoga. The complete character of the ambuscade s by the "regular" organization may be judged from the fact that the great majority of the delegates acting in the various conventions, some known locally, even as the political mercenaries of Mr. Platt's blustering lieutenant. As a prominent local Republican, who heartly condemns Mr. Barnes's successful effort to take "snap" judgment at the primaries, said the other day: "I was a delegate to the last State Convention "I was a delegate to the last State Convention at Saratoga. I have been active in party affairs for many years and have been a delegate in all sorts of local Republican caucuses and conventions. Yet I never even heard of the great majority of the men whose names I see in the lists of the 'snap' delegates. They are the kind of the 'snap' delegates. They are the kind of the 'snap' delegates. I suppose that Mr.

of the 'snap' delegates. They are the kind of representative Republicans, I suppose, that Mr. Barnes keeps hidden ordinarily under his political coat-tails."

The carrying through of the "snap" election scheme of July 25 was not unattended by serious local opposition. "The State." the new Republican newspaper, which began publication here last month, assailed most vigorously in its columns the underhanded and arbitrary methods pursued by the so-called "organization" leaders. umns the underhanded and arbitrary methods pursued by the so-called "organization" leaders. It also did a valuable service in investigating the vote cast at the alleged primary ejections, and demonstrating that of the 10,438 Republicans in this city who voted for Mr. Morton last fall for Governor, less than 20 per cent participated in the delegate elections of July 25. The legality and validity of the "snap" caucuses are, of course, denied by all shades of anti-Platt machine Republicans. It is somewhat uncertain yet course, denied by all shades of anti-Platt machina Republicans. It is somewhat uncertain yet what will be done in the way of discrediting and repudlating the work of Mr. Barnes's cut-and-dried conventions. If there appears to be a reasonable probability of obtaining an impartial hearing at Saratoga, a contesting delegation will undoubtedly be sent to the State Convention. Some of the local Republicans feel shy, however, after last year's experience, about experimenting with the tender mercies of Mr. Platt's committees on credentials. It is likely that a massmeeting of Republicans will be called shortly to protest against the Barnes "snap" elections, and the future course of the anti-machine leaders will be guided largely by the character of the rebe guided largely by the character of the re-sponse made by public opinion to this very just and well-founded remonstrance.

AN OUTGROWTH OF THE BOSS SYSTEM. Such reckless and rulnous "leadership" as that which Mr. Barnes is permitted to indulge in in this county can only be taken to demonstrate the innate weakness and rapid decay of Mr. Platt's once formidable State machine. Deputed party politics. Mr. Barnes's efforts at political dictation, like those of an awkward and unfinished pupil, discredit the whole political school whose principles he attempts to put in practice. As the owner of two local newspapers, in whose success, or rather in whose continued publication, Mr. Platt is understood to have a pecuniary interest. of rather in whose continued publication, Mr. Platt is understood to have a pecuniary interest, it may be that the party "boss" cannot well afford to depose his present lieutenant here. But Mr. Barnes's "leadership" for four or five years past can scarcely commend itself even to Mr. Platt as a profitable political investment, and its continuation here will inevitably invite some serious reflections on the Thomas Inc. flections on the Tioga statesman's reputation for

olitical acumer.

Mr. Barnes has the inconvenient habit of ex-Mr. Barnes has the inconvenient habit of exposing in all their nakedness the purely personal and selfish aims of the Platt school of politicians. At the last session of the Legislature no bolder nor more persistent lobbyist knocked at the doors of committee rooms for personal legislation; yet none obtained less at so great a cost of public exposure and contempt. In all his fights alike—the reorganize the legal police force to capture the organize the local police force, to capture the atronage of the Albany penitentiary or to sadpatronage of the Albany penitentiary or to saddle upon the State unauthorized bills for useless public printing—he openly betrayed the personal motives behind his appeals, and yet was surprised to find his drafts for Republican sympathy and aid unhonored. Thus because he could not dictate all the appointments of the Mayor, whom a reform movement had carried into power in 1894, he declared war on this Republican official, and sought to deprive him in various ways of the appointive powers conferred upon him by the city patronage he declared war on this Republican official, and sought to deprive him in various ways of the appointive powers conferred upon him by the city charter. Although the city Board of Police Commissionere, with the Mayor's aid, was sure to be controlled by its Republican members, Mr. Barnes pushed through one branch of the Legislature a bill robbing the Commissioners of their power, throwing the management of the local police into the hands of a new board to be chosen by the city Aldermen. This scheme was found to contemplate the virtual transfer of all authority over the Albany city police to Mr. Barnes himself, and it never got through the second chamber.

In seeking to create a new Board to govern the Albany penitentiary, Mr. Barnes again pursued

Albany penitentiary. Mr. Barnes again pursued his tactics of trying to oust one Republican official or set of officials to make way for appointees of his own. His penitentiary bill became a law, but it was so amended before passage as to make it comparatively innocuous.

AN EVIL ALLIANCE FOR PROFITS.

In the manipulation of printing contracts Mr. Barnes has followed the well-established machine custom of forming alliances, whenever convenent, with political enemies. In company with the management of "The Argus," the local Democratic organ, he undertook to publish a belated journal of the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of 1894, the last portions appearing some time in the winter and spring of 1895. As the convention itself had voted its disapproval of a supposed contract for this printing, no very substantial claim for compensation could be advanced. Yet "The Journal" and "The Argus" struggled in combination to get a bill through the Legislature indemnifying them for this useless and unauthorized work. This effort also failed deservedly, after drawing a hot fire of criticism both within the Legislature and with-

ut. The dangers and disadvantages of such "leadeffect is perhaps more pronounced in the secre and arbitrary direction of local party policy than and arbitrary direction of local party policy than in the open promotion of legislation at the Capitol. Its toleration by the State Committee may be understood, but cannot be defended; its repudiation by the Republican voters of Albany County ought not to be much longer deferred. Until an official declaration can be had from the State Convention on the validity or invalidity of Mr. Barnes's "snap" primaries, nothing will be done probably toward nominating a Senator in this district, formerly the XIXth, now the XXIX. Albany County is represented in the present Senate by a Democrat, Amasa J. Parker, and the district has been pretty safely Democratic for some years past. Last fall, however, cratic for some years past. Last fall, however Governor Morton carried the county by a plura-ity of 861, and there are some Republicans wh think the victory can be repeated this fall. Mo Barnes's recent performances, however, have made the outlook for Republican success here in November decidedly dark.

Buffalo, Aug. 7.—Ex-District-Attorney George Quinby, who has been confined in the Buffalo State Hospital for nearly a year, is in a critical condition

LARGE GATHERING IN TRINITY CHURCH.

LEADING BANKERS AND BUSINESS MEN-

The funeral of Ebenzer Kellogg Wright, president

f the National Park Bank, took place yesterday morning at Trinity Church in the presence of large congregation of bankers, merchants an minent business men. A procession was for hoir and moved to the main entrance church, where they met the body, which had been brought during the morning from Monmouth Beach, where Mr. Wright died. As the coffin was sorne into the church Chopin's funeral march in H flat was played, and afterward, as the funeral procession moved up the central aisle to the char cel, headed by the crucifer, carrying the proces-sional cross, the hymn "Hark, hark, my soul," was sung. The services of the church for the burial of the dead were used, including the committal service. The opening sentences were intoned by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the rector of Trinity Church, and the lesson was read by the Rev. T. Nevitt Steele, assistant minister. After the lesson the hymn "Thy way, not mine, O Lord," was sung, and then the officiating clergy and the choir ga in a circle around the coffin for the reading of the committal service, the choir meanwhile singing the burial anthem, "I Heard a Voice from Heaven." At the close of the services the coffin was borne out of the church, the procession moving in the same order as before, the choir singing the hymn, "O Paradise, O Paradise," as the recessional. The assisting clergymen were the Rev. J. J. Rowen Spong and the Rev. H. P. Le F. Graban, of Trinity Church; the Rev. Robert Morris Kemp and the Rev. H. S. Smith, of St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish; the Rev. J. H. Knowles, of St. Chyrsostom's Chapel, Trinity Parish; the Rev. E. H. C. Goodwin,

The services were choral throughout. Both the great and chancel organs were used, Dr. A. H. Messiter conducting the musical portions of the service, assisted by F. Frutchey. The floral tributes numbered among them many pieces of beauty. One of the handsomest was a large standard cross and crown of white roses, lilies and red chrysanthemums. This was sent by the officials and employes of the bank, who also sent a wreath of lilies and roses, tied with purple ribbon, which rested on the coffin. Mr. Wright's Japanese friends also sent a large piece designed as an anchor and

of St. Cornellus's Chapel, Governor's Island, Trinity Parish; the Rev. H. A. Bauman, of Trinity

Chapel, and the Rev. Mr. Bishop.

composed of white blooms. The principa; mourners were the widow, Lawrence and Beatrice Orm Wright, son and daughter Mr. Wright: Edward Wright and the two Misses Wright, and Mrs. Thomas L. Watson. The pall-bearers were E. E. Poor and Stuyvesant Fish, vicepresidents of the National Park Bank; George S. Hickok, cashier, and Richard Delafield, director of

Hickok, cashier, and Richard Delafield, director of the Park Bank; G. G. Williams, president of the Chemical Bank; E. D. Randolph and Celonel S. V. R. Cruger, vestrymen of Trinity Church; General T. L. Watson, Horace White and W. A. Nash, vice-president of the State Trust Cenpany.

The entire Board of Directors of the National Park Bank were present, with the exception of Charles Sternbach, who is in Europe. They include Joseph T. Moore, George S. Hart, Charles Scribner, Edward C. Hoyt, W. R. Potts, August Belmont, Francis H. Appleton, John Jacob Astor and George Frederick Vietor Among the heads of departments and others connected with the bank present were Charles Baldwin, William Copeland, William Douglas, A. Provine, A. L. Doremus, Frank Mackay, W. H. Hyram, Frederick Worth, C. W. Hubbell, Frederick O. Fexcroft, Charles Burke, T. P. King, William, C. Taylor, Edward Allen, Frank Edgerton and George Allen.

Representatives were present from the principal organizations of which Mr. Wright was a member.

George Allen.

Representatives were present from the principal organizations of which Mr. Wright was a member. The New-York Chamber of Commerce, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution sent delegations, the latter society being represented by a committee, including among others John Winfield Scott, John C. Calhoun, Waiter S. Logan, Edward P. Cove and Edward H. Hall.

Almost every hank in the contraction of the contraction

Fahs, vice-president, and J. Schea, cashier of the Union Square Bank; President E.las, of the Third Avenue Cable Road; William Scherer, manager of the New-York Clearing House; John Coster, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.; ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, Colonel F. K. Hain, H. A. Hoguet, D. B. Hatch, Fraderick Taylor, Louis Windmuller, Frank Wagner, R. T. Wilson, Clarence Bowen, George W. Quintard, M. Naumberg, Colonel A. P. Ketcham, Frank B. Carnenter, Colonel A. D. Palmer, J. H. Caswel, and Henry T. Lockman. The burial will be in the little cemetery adioling the homestead at Wright Settlement, Oneida County, Mr. Wright's birthplace.

THE KINGSBRIDGE FRANCHISE.

L. K. BINGHAM MAKES AN ATTACK ON COUNSELL-THE HEARING ADJOURNED.

The Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen met in the Common Council Chamber yesterday to hear applications of the Metropolitan Trac-tion Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company for a franchise to run cars on the Kings-bridge route. Mr. Cozans, the lawyer representing the Metropolitan Traction Company, asked for an adjournment of the hearing for a month, saying that the company which he represented would then have an important proposition to lay before the com-

mittee. Edward Lauterbach, who spoke for the Third Avenue Railroad Company, said he would not op-pose a short delay. Lawson N. Fuller said that the property-owners who were interested in rapid transit would like a delay of a month.

L. K. Bingham said: "Put your foot down on this claptrap. The lawyers are seeking to fool your honorable Board. yers are seeking to fool your honorable Board. They are tricksters. The franchise is a nightmare, and we must have the matter settled. I warn you there is a nigger in the woodpile. There is more beneath the surface than appears above, and that is the reason they want it adjourned."

These significant remarks caused a sensation, because there was talk of "boodle" when the franchise that the Board gave to the Third Avenue Company was passed. The hearing was adjourned until the control of the contro

pany was passed. The henext Thursday at 2 p. m.

THEIR EUROPEAN VISITS LIMITED.

CATHOLIC CLERGY MAY ONLY GO ABROAD ONCE IN A DECADE WITHOUT SPECIAL PERMISSION.

The enforcement of an old rule of the diocese of New-York has caused considerable disappointment among such members of the clergy as were about to take long vacations. This rule referred to European trips, and forbade any priest to take a trip across the ocean without a special permission from his superiors. He might take his vacation in any, other direction without informing the authorities of his intentions, but before buying a ticket for any European port he must first ask for leave, which is a difficult thing to get. The rule was made be-cause of the numbers of priests who took advantage of the improved rapid transit to Europe, to visit friends and relatives there. It was thought by the authorities that the frequency and the number of these trips gave scandal to the faithful, as they indicated the possession of too much leisure and too much money and too great a fondness for

pleasure among the clergy. The archbishops of the country came to derstanding on this point some years ago, and the general rule laid down was that a priest would have to be ten years on the mission before a trip to Europe would be allowed, and that once in ten years was often enough for a visit abroad. The rule has had liberal exceptions, but it has been closely followed, and in the New-York Diocese it received a sterner application this year than usual. The favor of going and coming by the same steamer

The favor of going and coming by the same steamer was refused to many. The sickly were recommended to try Saratoga, the Adirondacks, or the seacoast. Few New-York priests are in Europe this year in consequence.

The clergy consider the rule too strict on account of the peculiar conditions. There are 10,000 priests in the country, and fully one-third were born in Europe, where their parents and relatives still live, and these clerics think in only proper that they should be allowed to visit oftener than once in ten years, to which objection a cynical bishop is said to have answered: "Let their relatives visit the United States, since no rule hinders them."

Only two Catholic pastors of this city are at present abroad—the Rev. Dr. McCready, of Holy Cross parish, and the Rev. Edward McGinley, of St. Rose's Church. Both are expected home this month.